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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
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A Comprehensive and Complete  
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
given in the  
HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS,  
with which is incorporated the  
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ESTABLISHED 1857

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 FOR 1906.

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Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [a1155]

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Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [a38]

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Or, a portion of Marine Lot at North Point,  
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Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906. [a33]

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Hongkong, 5th May, 1906. [a34]

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Table D'Hotels at separate tables.

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a351]

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THE MANAGER.

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HONGKONG, 17TH MAY, 1906.

[30]

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or to the publication, but as evidence of good faith,  
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[Editor]

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

MARRIAGE

On May 23rd, at Shanghai, MARGUERITE EMMA  
PIETZCH to JAMES VINCENT CHAPLET D'AVAY.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 30TH, 1906.

The subsidiary coinage in circulation at Hongkong is mixed by reason of the close neighbourhood of and intimate relations with Canton. This mixture in various ways causes inconvenience and loss to individuals, and the correspondence now published indicates how it may affect the well-being of a corporation. Mr. E. Osborne, on behalf of the Star Ferry Company, asks the Chamber of Commerce to consider the question with a view to influencing legislation. After pointing out the objections to the present state of things, he makes two remedial suggestions, which the Chamber of Commerce, voiced by Mr. E. A. Hewett, treats as one proposal, which it is "altogether unable to endorse". We should have thought that Mr. Osborne's two proposals might have been considered separately with advantage. In one he proposes to reverse the law and make the British subsidiary coins legal tender to any amount; in the other he asks, with more reason, we think, that Government should pledge itself to redeem all its coins at par. The reason for legally restricting the number of subsidiary coins which may be tendered in payment of large amounts has never ceased to exist; it is obvious to everybody; and there would have to be much stronger reasons adduced before any government would think of abandoning such a common precaution. With the suggestion that the Hongkong Government should on demand redeem any of its own coins at par we are in full sympathy; the proposal really rests on a broader basis

than the more or less temporary losses occasioned by local fluctuations. Of a similar proposition in the case of China, at the beginning of the month, we remarked on the reasonableness and justice of this obligation; and the obligation appears to us all the stronger in the case of a British government. The Chamber of Commerce holds that as the legal tender of subsidiary coin is limited, it is natural that its exchange value should fluctuate according to supply and demand. That is true of almost anything, where it is a case of arrangement and trade obligation. Even a Bank of England note for £10 fluctuates in value, according to supply and demand, in Hongkong, but when handed over the counter of that institution, supply and demand cease to affect it: its value is its face value, no more and no less. It is true there is a certain intrinsic value attaching to coins which the note cannot claim, but in essence the twenty cent piece bearing the stamp of the Hongkong Government is just as much a promise to pay on demand. It can never pretend to contain metal to the value of one fifth of a dollar; it is a token which the Government permits to represent that value; and without the Government's permission it has no value at all! Tens at the post-office, a Kwantung twenty cent piece has absolutely no value. The Chamber of Commerce says no one in the Colony need accept Chinese subsidiary coin at all, that it is entirely a personal matter between debtor and creditor. It is certainly not a personal preference; no one would deliberately choose Chinese coins if they had the offer of British. It happens to be the case, however, that the supply of British subsidiary coins is quite inadequate. There are in circulation so many subsidiary coins, which may be said to be "absorbed", useful, naturally necessary. In this employed medium, British coins are altogether outnumbered, except perhaps in the case of copper cents. It is admitted that there should be more of them, that they were absorbed into "the southern province of China", and that the Government benefited by that absorption. That was before the present alleged over-production of Chinese subsidiary coin, and we may take it that in neither Hongkong nor South China was the supply too abundant, otherwise the British coins would have come back, and the presence of Chinese coins in Hongkong would not have been so conspicuous. Apparently the Hongkong Government took no steps to stop the flow of its subsidiary coinage into China, and as Hongkong could not dispense with their use, there has been an ebb and flow in which the two currencies seem to have become inextricably mixed. If the Hongkong Government is to be permitted to take advantage of fluctuations in exchange value, according to the terms of the first clause of the Chamber's reply, there seems to be no good reason why it should not accept, at market rates, the Chinese coins which circulate in the area of its purveyance. With regard to Mr. Osborne's fears for the future, we agree that "the developments foreshadowed are problematical", which, however, does not mean far-fetched. But Mr. H. B. Morse has told us that free as the coinage has been in the provinces, the demand was not short of it; and the placing of all the mints under the Imperial Board of Revenue seems to promise that in time China will have a standard revenue, and that "the Government which issues these coins at a certain face value must, in all its branches, accept the coins in payment of all dues and at the same value". With this it seems only fair that the Hongkong Government should also fall into line, accepting its own coins as payment in any of its departments, in any quantity, and at their face value.

Yesterday there were only eight plague cases reported; of which six died. The number of the last was 640.

A native paper in the Philippines, having reviewed some of Mr. W. J. Bryan's contributions to the American press since his visit, says he means well but knows little.

The Council of the Elysee has decided that the pupils of the ecclesiastic institutions, by reason of the separation law, must submit to the common right of military service.

It is reported that "with a view to allaying the suspicion of Western nations", the Chinese Government intends engaging Japanese to assist the newly-appointed Ministers of Customs.

An armed robbery, about the truth of which the police have doubt, was reported to have taken place on Monday night in a matched under Belcher's Fort. It was stated that five men, armed with knives, entered the place and after binding and gagging the man and tying the hands of the two boys made off with money and goods to the value of \$36.

## THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30TH, 1906.

A native at Shanghai has knocked down by a motor-car and killed. It is said that motorists drive too fast through the settlement.

Two British journalists, formerly engaged in Japan, learned Russian there, and are now in Russia. Mr. Francis McCullagh has been in St. Petersburg for some time. Mr. E. J. St. John is on his way there, by rail from Vladivostock, but may return to Japan later.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 27th May, 1906, shows that of non-Chinese there were 277 to the Library and 94 to the Museum; and of Chinese 115 to the former and 2359 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 302 persons, and the Museum by 2,453.

According to the *Nanshaeng*, the Waiwupu has communicated with the British and American Ministers, defining the rights and prerogatives of foreigners inside and outside foreign settlements. This action has been brought about in consequence of reports that foreigners have been exercising municipal control outside settlement limits.

The first box of California cherries of the season was auctioned at New York on April 23rd, one cherry at a time, for the benefit of the San Francisco earthquake sufferers, and brought \$2,400. About 500erry commission merchants and others attended the sale. The first cherry brought \$105, the others ranging from \$100 to 50 cents.

We are informed that Lord Chelmsford, Governor, has appointed Mr. Frederick D. Barretto (Mosses, Barretto & Co.), Consul for Mexico, a magistrate for Queensland, Commonwealth of Australia. The oaths of office were administered yesterday by Mr. Commissioner Jones, under special writ issued by Chief Justice Sir Pope Cooper.

The Garrison will enjoy this sport. A party of Volunteers were taken to the shooting range for the first time. The men fired first at a target 100 yards away, and not one hit it. They were next tried at a target 200 yards away, and still everyone missed. They were last tried at one just 100 yards away, but no one hit. "Attention!" thundered the drill sergeant. "Fix bayonets—Charge! It's your only chance!"

A correspondent of the *Mercurial Guardian* writes: A merchant who asked for freight quotations on his kind of goods between Antwerp and Yokohama received this admirable reply from a British shipping company. "Twenty-five shillings per ton, less 10 per cent on 25 per cent of the proposed quantity, less 2½ per cent plus 10 p.c., less 5 p.c. immediate return, less 5 p.c. rebate after six months, less 5 p.c. rebate after twelve months". Anyone may see for himself that this is infinitely preferable to a quotation of 20s. per ton less three allowances of 5 p.c. at three dates.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, May 29th.

IN APPEAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

COURT TRANSLATORS.

His Honour the Chief Justice—Before this case (the alleged conspiracy case) is called on, I wish to say that I have consulted with my learned brother with regard to the question raised in a recent case about the Court Translator. The practice we have decided on in this: that any party may adopt the present practice of preparing a translation and having it certified by the Court Translator. If that translation is challenged, a notice of challenge must be given by the other side, who will produce the translation they say is correct, and then either side will have to put in its translation for cross-examination.

Mr. Slade—Did I understand your Lordship to say that the side challenging should give notice to the other side?

The Chief Justice—Yes, and produce the translation which he says is more correct.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY CASE.

Application was made for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the judgment of the Full Court which upheld the decision of his Honour the Chief Justice in the trial of an issue to determine whether Wong Ka-chueung was a partner in the Lai Hing Bank at the time of its bankruptcy. In this case seven Chinese witnesses were sentenced to be imprisoned for three months by the Chief Justice for perjury.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton (of Messrs. Bruton and Heth) appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Pollock—This is an application made to the Court by way of notice of motion and petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the decision recently given by your Lordships in the matter of these seven men, and we are also asking for the appellants to be allowed out on bail pending the appeal to His Majesty the King in the Privy Council from the judgment.

The Chief Justice—Leave to appeal is granted, and the bail is extended until the decision of the Privy Council has reached the Colony or until the decision by way of appeal has been granted.

The Puisne Judge—Supposing it goes home and you don't appeal after all, we are not going to extend the bail for ever.

Mr. Pollock—Your Lordships will see we are bound in this to put up a certain security within a certain time. £300 sterling has to be given by the ninth provision.

The Chief Justice—You have no objection to the money already given as bail standing as security?

Mr. Sharp intimated that they had not.

A native paper in the Philippines, having

reviewed some of Mr. W. J. Bryan's contribu-

tions to the American press since his visit, says he means well but knows little.

The Council of the Elysee has decided that

the pupils of the ecclesiastic institutions, by

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Government intends engaging Japanese to

assist the newly-appointed Ministers of

Customs.

## TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

## INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, May 27th.

In debate in the House of Lords on international disarmament, Lord Ripon made a distinction between a reduction in expenditure and disarmament. He said that while the Government should do its utmost to reduce expenditure, it was their duty to provide for the ample security of the empire. Disarmament was impossible without a fair general understanding between the Powers.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 27th.

The meeting of the Duma on Saturday night was a momentous one. After passionate speeches of protest, the Democratic leaders of the Duma, with seven dissentients, passed a resolution demanding the instant resignation of the Ministry and its replacement by a Cabinet having the confidence of the House.

(N.C. Daily News Service.)

## THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN UNDER-STANDING.

Peking, May 23rd.

The Chinese Minister at Washington and St. Petersburg have reported the conclusion of an Anglo-Russian understanding in regard to their interests in Central Asia. The Chinese Government consequently appended the conclusion of an agreement with the object of an exchange of Anglo-Russian interests in Tibet, Mongolia, and the New Dominion.

## THE TOUR OF THE SIAMESE PRINCE.

Tokyo, May 25th.

Prince Nakorochai of Siam has left Seoul for Manchuria.

## THE NEW AMBASSADORS AT TOKYO.

Tokyo, May 25th.

Byron Mumford (German Ambassador) is to be entertained by their Majesties at tea on Thursday.

Mr. Luke Wright (American Ambassador) is to present his credentials to-morrow.

## A DREAD SUSPICION.

Tokyo, May 23rd.

Senator Dawson of Melbourne, a former Minister of Defence, says that the Japanese training ships have come in the character of spies and that Japan is planning presently to seize Australia.

## THE OPENING OF MANCHURIA.

Tokyo, May 24th.

I learn on the best authority that at Tuesday's Council the Elder Statesmen and Ministers were unanimously in favour of opening Manchuria to general trade at the earliest possible moment. The military administration offices will be abolished shortly. Japan does not intend to avail herself of any preferences or privileges either in commercial or industrial affairs, and it is recognised there is ample room for peaceful co-operation between Japan and other civilised Powers in this field.

## AN ARMY DETAIL.

Tokyo, May 24th.

A Decree enables full Generals to be appointed to the command of Japanese Army Divisions.

## PEKING SYNDICATE.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 28th May, 1906.

Sir.—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 30th ultmo, in which you direct attention to the loss sustained by your Company and others through what you term, the fall in the value of British subsidiary coin, and to inform you that your letter has received the careful consideration of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

In the first place owing to the fact that legal tender of subsidiary coin is limited and that intrinsically it is not worth so much as the currency dollar, its exchange value is naturally liable to fluctuate according to supply and demand.

2. The Committee of this Chamber are agreed that the question of the loss in the purchasing power of British subsidiary coin, however it may have been caused, is one which deserves serious consideration.

3. Without necessarily accepting either the statement in this paragraph as to the actual discount at which the British coin is now reported to stand, or that which gives the percentages of relative values in the past, the Committee do not wish to question your general remarks of a retrospective nature.

It would appear that the large demand for Hongkong subsidiary coin arose in the Southern Province of China, and while the Colony at the moment undoubtedly benefited by the existing state of affairs, as it was not to be expected that this outside source of revenue would continue indefinitely, and a change, brought about by among other causes an over-production of Chinese subsidiary coin, should not be looked upon

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on May 29th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. F. Clark (president) presided, and there were also present—Dr. Pearce, M.O.H., Hon. Mr. A. W. Bravia, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Dr. Macfarlane, Mr. F. J. Baddeley, Lieut.-Col. Sparks, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. Fung Wunchau and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

## A MATTER FOR THE COMMISSION.

Mr. HUMPHREYS.—Before proceeding with the standing orders, Mr. President, I am prepared to answer any question about notices. When I was in Manila you said that if Mr. Humphreys were here you would ask him some questions about notices.

The PRESIDENT.—What I said was, speaking from memory, that I should have asked you to give details if you were here at the time.

Mr. HUMPHREYS.—Well, I am here now, and am prepared to answer any questions you would like to put to me.

The PRESIDENT.—As the whole matter has been referred to a commission, don't you think it would be wise to leave it to a commission?

## Mr. HUMPHREYS.—About the notices?

The PRESIDENT.—Yes, about any irregularities in the Public Health and Building Ordinance.

## Mr. HUMPHREYS.—Very well.

## THE PAINTING OF THE MARKET.

Dr. Pearce, in a minute which was circulated to members, drew attention to the unsatisfactory way in which the recent painting of the Central Market had been carried out. . . . The Central Market should look clean and decent, but the officers of the Board cannot take the responsibility of this unless the repairs and renovation are done in a workmanlike manner.

Mr. A. SHELTON HOOPER wrote—I presume all such work has to be passed by the Director of Public Works before payment is made for same.

Mr. E. A. HEWETT.—The market being a Government building I presume the work of painting it was arranged for by some Government official, supposedly the Director of Public Works. If a complaint as to the unsatisfactory carrying out of the work was made it should have been addressed to the Government department in question in the first instance.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK.—Why not serve notice at once? In a private case this course would have been followed without referring to the Board.

The Hon. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.—It was surely the duty of the M.O.H. to report a matter like this to me. It would be time enough to report to the Board when he failed to have the matter remedied in the ordinary way.

## CENTRAL OR SIDE CHANNELS.

Correspondence relative to the streets running north and south in the central part of the city was submitted. His Excellency had made an inspection of 24 of the streets mentioned in Mr. Tooker's list, and made certain suggestions. Mr. Tooker Hooper, in his minute, affirmed that Mr. Tooker's report bore out his original statement as to the condition of the streets in general running north and south. Most of the streets inspected by the Governor were not those he referred to.

The PRESIDENT.—Personally I am inclined to think that in narrow streets a central channel would be the better.

Mr. HOOPE.—I would like to ask the Director of Public Works more in his capacity as Director whether he cannot bear out as I have stated that the side channel is preferable to the central?

Hon. Mr. CHATHAM said that formerly many of the streets had central channels, but when such streets were being relaid they were altered to side channels. Personally he preferred the side channel, as it kept the street cleaner.

Mr. HOOPE.—I move that in the opinion of the Board it is considered advisable that channels should be at the side of a lane instead of in the centre.

Mr. HOOPER seconded, and the motion was carried.

## MARKET LISTS.

Mr. HEWETT.—I was not here at the last meeting, but should be glad to know whether any report was made by the special committee appointed a month ago with regard to market lists.

The PRESIDENT.—The report is in circulation at the present moment.

Mr. HEWETT.—May I ask by whom the report was made?

The PRESIDENT.—By myself and Mr. Lau Chu-pak.

Mr. HEWETT.—There were three appointed, and one has since resigned. Why was the matter not then referred to the Board unless there was some definite ruling to the contrary that the committee ceased to exist and a fresh committee should be appointed?

The PRESIDENT.—I don't think it is customary that when a member resigns unless the quorum is dissolved the committee does not exist.

## Mr. HEWETT.—Thank you.

## THE CUSTOMS CHANGE.

## EMPEROR OF CHINA FIRM.

The N.C. Daily News prints the following translation of a Peking telegram, which appeared in the *Shen-pao* of May 24th:—"The Chinese Government declares that the Customs being a part of the internal economy of the Empire, the appointment of special High Commissioners over that department lies within its rights as a Sovereign State. Such being the case, the Emperor of China cannot consent to listen to outside interference in regard to the Customs, as it conflicts with his prerogative as an independent Sovereign. His Majesty therefore cannot cancel his decree creating the foregoing posts, but His Majesty guarantees that there will be no change whatever among the foreign employees of the Customs from what has hitherto obtained in that department of the internal economy of China." The above is apparently the gist of the reply of the *Waipao* to the protests of the Foreign Ministers in Peking, but there is no mention in the native paper of the date of it.

## PARIS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

April 27.

**POPULAR DISAFFECTION.**  
No one—ever the wisest—can tell what is likely to happen in this terror-stricken capital between this and the next few days. The fact that the officials do not conceal their great anxiety is sufficient to cause all timid persons to leave as quickly as they can for some place where danger is less apparent. Strikes, actual and in contemplation, are the topic of the moment in France. The action of the Government in enlisting 30,000 of the Paris postmen and mail carriers seems to have secured no results better than stirring up a popular as to why rights of combination granted to other State employees are to be denied to the poor and over-worked *facteurs*. Several other categories of State servants are secretly organising for a strike, as are three or four of the trades in Paris, and more than a dozen in the provinces, including the great building trades. The labour demonstrations on May 1 will this year be on a vast scale, and it is feared that they will inaugurate an embittered conflict with capital.

## RIOTS FEARED.

The great military plans to prevent riots in this city have positively alarmed citizens; the latter, anticipating a state of siege, have made preparations accordingly. Immense rushes are made to shops; butchers, bakers, grocers and other dealers in provisions intend to close their shops on May Day, so are besieged in advance. Parisians are laying in enormous supplies of tinned meat and vegetables, as well as wine, beer, and mineral waters; while the demand for candles, lamp oil, etc., has been equally enormous. Paris at the present moment resembles the *Comune* or the terrible days of 1870-71. The whole of the city is under arms, and soldiers of all arms have received orders to prepare for riots, and to shoot all disturbers of the peace. The populace are firmly convinced that the riots, which are only beginning, will spread from one end of the capital to the other. The Government anticipates as much, judging by the great activity displayed in its preparations. M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, is ready for any emergency, and believes that he will be able to cope with any difficulty that may arise. In spite of this reassuring statement, people are quitting Paris fast, with the intention not to return until the May Day observances are over, and order completely restored. The ordinary police are to be reinforced by 1,000 detectives in plain clothes armed with revolvers and stout sticks. Their duty will be to patrol the streets, mix with the crowd, and arrest any one likely to cause a disturbance or heard using threats against the public peace. Policemen in uniform will be posted all over Paris in batches of 20 or more, and will have strict orders to disperse any large gathering or procession. No flags or revolutionary emblems are to be tolerated. In the streets, bearers of arms are to be immediately arrested. M. Lepine regrets that he cannot grant special police protection to demands, to shopkeepers and tradespeople; all that can be done to properly guard the streets and prevent violence will be done.

## PARIS AN ARMED CAMP.

So many soldiers have been brought from different parts of France, that Paris actually resembles an armed camp. It is estimated that over 50,000 troops will be in Paris—ready to come out at a moment's notice—on May Day. The North of France having become quiet, through pneumonia, having put an end to the miners' strike, it has been possible to bring eight squadrons of cavalry to Paris from that district. The Galerie des Machines at the Champs-de-Mars has been converted into a huge barracks to accommodate the extra soldiers. Every precaution has been taken by the Prefect of Police to safeguard the gas and water supply, as rioters are likely to attempt to cut these off as usual in the first place. German, Belgian, Italian, and Spanish troops will co-operate and assist the French Government by turning back, and even arresting if necessary, any French rioter who attempts to cross the frontier. Any foreign workmen attempting to cross into France with the object of demonstrating will be similarly dealt with. M. Lepine takes a very serious view of the situation, and estimates that from 8,000 to 10,000 strikers will demonstrate in Paris from Sunday next, until after May Day; of these 25,000 are regarded as "dangerous". The Place de la République or East End of Paris is considered as the focal point of the expected disturbances, hence the object of the military and police authorities to confine rioting to this quarter, and prevent the rioters from streaming in force down the Boulevards. With such a display of force it ought to be comparatively easy to prevent the strikers from carrying out their intention, that of marching up the Champs-Elysées and into the richer residential quarters. The attempt made a few days ago to blow up ex-President Loubet, as well as his new private residence in the Rue Due, has caused special measures to be taken to ensure the safety of President Fallières. The rails around the Palace have been strengthened in several places, while a large force of soldiers will be placed on guard at the Elysées especially on Sunday next, which promises to be a "bloody Sunday" as in St. Petersburg and May Day. The latest to join the general strike in Paris are the *midinettes* or dressmakers and milliners, the printers, washerwomen, jewellers and watchmakers' assistants have all joined, who demand ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

## TROUBLE WIDESPREAD.

The whole of the country is in a veritable state of turmoil; rioting is taking place everywhere, and dynamite is being freely used for the purpose of blowing up buildings and viaducts, and so wreck trains. The present labour struggle is the greatest on record in

France, and there is no telling where or how it will all end. Every tribe has manifested its intention to join the strikers, and to take a leading part in the May Day demonstrations. The present Reign of Terror in France was certain to take place sooner or later. In the Black Country of France, in the North, matters up till a few days ago looked extremely serious, so much so that 20,000 soldiers were unable to control strikers. Just then pneumonia made its appearance as a strike-breaker, and now instead of killing one another both strikers and soldiers are in the hospital suffering from bronchitis and pneumonia, caused by the intense cold and privations. Many of the rioters were starved into submission. The violence which characterised the miners' strike in Northern France is regrettable, not only for the loss of life which it has caused already, and may yet cause—for it is likely to break out afresh any minute—but also for the effect which it must have in strengthening the reactionary party in France on the eve of a critical General Election. The recent outbreak of violence in the coal-mining districts of the North of France is accepted as a disquieting symptom, showing how little at times separates what are commonly known as labour troubles from downright revolt and revolution.

## THE ROYALISTS BLAMED.

Who are responsible for these troubles? According to some, the Royalists. One paper maintains that it is quite possible that the Royalists may have sought to create the present unrest; and if they can do it foolishly they may safely be trusted to prefer that way of making trouble. It is well to bear in mind that Prince Louis Bonaparte is in France at the present moment, and of all the pretenders to the French throne he is only one who constitutes any danger to the Republic—however deeply rooted the latter régime is, and has been during the last thirty-five years—and that is Prince Louis.

His Worship granted the application for leave to withdraw but said with regard to the question of hard labour that he had no jurisdiction. The application was made outside of seven days so that he had no power to alter his sentence no matter how he might be inclined to consider the question.

Mr. Dixon said he had a further application to make—for a summons against Constable Taylor for assaulting the engineer of the same steamer. He said he wanted to charge the constable at the Station, but nothing more was said about it.

The application was granted but as P.C. Taylor is still in hospital, the hearing of the summons was provisionally fixed for Tuesday next.

## A PRINTING PRESS.

Leung Sun, of 92, Hollywood Road, was summoned for keeping a printing press without having obtained the necessary permit. Mr. Morrell appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Attorney General.

Defendant, when asked to plead, said he had been busy, and forgot to get the permit.

Mr. Morrell—He was warned on 11th March and again on 11th April to register. He is registered now—since the summons was served.

His Worship—What about the costs?

Mr. Morrell—I ask for a conviction. The section of the Ordinance provides for a fine of \$1/00.

His Worship—What was he printing a newspaper or a book?

Mr. Morrell—I don't know. The offence is keeping a printing press. Fined \$10.

## BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

SCHOOLBOYS CHARGE THE POLICE STATION. Two schoolboys from Queen's College were charged with disorderly conduct on Monday afternoon. It appeared that complaints had been made that the boys were in the habit of molesting the girls attending the Bellairs School, and with a view to putting a stop to this practice a detective was placed on duty near the College. When the boys came trooping out of the College on Monday afternoon their leader challenged the man standing on the footpath, telling him he ought not to obstruct the footpath. The detective replied that he was there in obedience to orders, and the leader, who was a Eurasian, struck him on the chest. The detective seized him and immediately afterwards found himself attacked by about fifty boys whose number gradually increased. However, he succeeded in taking his prisoner to the Police Station, whither the boys followed and mobbed the charge room, the Chief Inspector, six Indian constables and two loksangs having to be called to clear the boy out. The Eurasian and another ringleader were arrested. Mr. Melbourne bound them both in over the sum of \$25 to be of good behaviour.

## THE CHURCH.

France is just now, as everybody is aware, wrought up from one end to the other over the conflict between Church and State, and owing to the ruthlessness with which the new Church laws have been applied by indiscreet agents, and to the advantage which is being taken thereof by the fees of the existing administration, people of every class of society are exercised over what they now believe to be a determination on the part of the State to despoil their Church, and to interfere with their religious freedom and liberty of worship. If ever there has been a period of quiet in France—and many look upon the Republic as being in actual danger—since the establishment of the Third Republic, or a moment ripe for disturbances of the gravest character, it is certainly just now, thanks to the Church laws, the agitation in the mining districts, and the near approach of the 1st of May, and last but not least, the General Election. The Czar has acted very mysteriously, it is admitted, by permitting Prince Louis Bonaparte to take up his residence in this country for twelve months. Is it possible that the Emperor Nicholas II. is anxious to see Prince Louis proclaimed Emperor of the French? Some believe so, his presence at the present critical moment, it must be admitted, constitutes, as the Czar himself knows, a real menace to the Republic.

## AN INFLATED BUREAUCRACY.

The "Third Republic"—whose fate actually hangs in the balance—appears to have taken a leaf out of the book of the First Empire, when almost every third man in the country was an official of some kind. One of the present ill-fated of France is a most extravagantly inflated bureaucracy. During the past twenty years the number of State employees has been trebled; not by additions to the personnel of existing departments, but by the creation of multitudinous new posts to subserve purposes which can accurately be described as political. It is no secret that there are numerous unpaid posts, the holders finding their market in the press and the opportunities of an honorary title. The French Minister of War has just issued a general order directing that no officer shall be permitted to be in garrison at any point near to which he himself (or, if he be married, his wife) has near relatives, or family interests, such as property. In addition, such a step, illustrating with painful clearness the degree of distrust which exists in the French Army, can hardly fail to cause a good deal of troublesome dislocation.

## THE ACCIDENT TO THE "ROON."

The *Nagasaki Press* of May 19th contains the following reference to the grounding of the *N.D.L.s. Roon*: At 10.45 p.m. on Wednesday, two distinct sounds, as of the vessel striking rocks, were heard and the passengers were at once provided with life preservers. The vessel kept on her way, but soon after land was sighted, apparently only a stone's throw away; the vessel was quickly turned but almost immediately struck another rock and remained fast. The crew at once prepared to launch the lifeboats; during this operation two seamen fell into the water. One was rescued and found to be injured, but the other is missing.

On Thursday, the naval transport *Ryukyu Maru*, from Sasebo, was sighted and signalled for assistance. She approached as near to the vessel as possible and the passengers were transferred to her in safety. After a futile attempt to refloat the *Roon*, the *Ryukyu Maru* left the scene at 4 p.m. and reached Moji at 8 p.m.

It is stated that the passengers took no food after the vessel struck until they arrived at Moji, by which time many were in an exhausted condition. Quarters were found for them at Shimonoseki and Moji. The straights *Ushio Maru* and *Mitsubishi Maru* were despatched to the scene from Moji yesterday morning to assist in salvage operations. The *Ushio Maru*, the Mitsui Bishi's salvage steamer, also left here yesterday to render assistance.

Next day the same paper reported:—

The *Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's ss. Miike Maru* returned to Moji on Friday and brought the following report:—

## POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, May 29th.

## BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZLAD (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## THE SHIP STREET AFFAIR.

The application for leave to appeal against the sentence of his Worship in sending the second officer of a German-steamer-to-prison for a month's hard labour for assaulting Constable Taylor in Ship Street should have been made by Mr. C. F. Dixon, who, however, said that in view of the doctor's report, which he had just received, he had no option but to apply for leave to withdraw his application. On the question of hard labour he would ask his Worship if he could eliminate that from the sentence.

He did not suggest that the man should not be adequately punished, but the conviction of hard labour operated very heavily on the defendant.

The case would be referred to Germany by the local consul and the effect of hard labour being imposed would cause him to lose certain citizen rights that he would not forfeit on a simple conviction.

The Hamburg-American Company, by whom the defendant was employed, by some peculiar regulations had no option but to dismiss him if he were convicted with hard labour. If this were withdrawn they would favourably consider his case. It was in view of the serious effect on the defendant's whole future that the application was made.

His Worship granted the application for leave to withdraw but said with regard to the question of hard labour that he had no jurisdiction.

The application was made outside of seven days so that he had no power to alter his sentence no matter how he might be inclined to consider the question.

Mr. Dixon said he had a further application to make—for a summons against Constable Taylor for assaulting the engineer of the same steamer.

He said he wanted to charge the constable at the Station, but nothing more was said about it.

The application was granted but as P.C.

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Defendant, when asked to plead, said he had been busy, and forgot to get the permit.

Mr. Morrell—He was warned on 11th March and again on 11th April to register. He is registered now—since the summons was served.

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES, A.R.C., 5th Ed. Letters.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENT

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain A. E. Hodgson, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 3rd June, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPPACK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1906. [1173]

## INTIMATIONS.

WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL.

A HIGH-CLASS EDUCATION for Sons of Europeans. Preparation for English Public Schools by Experienced and Qualified Masters. Magnificent Climato. New School House in an Excellent Situation by the Sea.

Recreations.—Cricket, Football, Swimming, Boating.

Headmaster—HERBERT L. REED, L.C.P. Assistant-master—W. W. HARTLEY STANFIELD, Wilson Exhibitioner Christ Church College, Cambridge.

Waihwei, 21st May, 1906. [1168]

## NOTICE.

DURING the Absence from the Colony of the undersigned, Mr. E. W. MATT LAND has been appointed Acting SECRETARY of the above Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES WHITTALE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [1176]

## TO BE LET OR SOLD.

With Immediate Possession—in Wan Chai Road

GODOWN, Built of Brick with Tiled Roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4,000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise.

Apply to— "K."

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [1177]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.  
(Plorio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN Ports up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo en route to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA)

THE Steamship

"CAPRI."

Captain B. Ito, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 9th June, at NOON.

At Hongkong the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [1178]

## GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE, BRITISH and

MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, in Exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days sight on the Lord Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, until 11 a.m., on FRIDAY, the 1st June, 1906.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling) and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the CHIEF PAYMASTER, Army Pay Department, and endorsed "TENDER FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

J. R. GALE, Capt. A.P.D., H.M. Treasury Chest Officer.

His Majesty's Treasury Office, Fletchers Street.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1906. [1169]

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell for Account of the Concerned at his SALES ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street.

TO DAY (WEDNESDAY),

the 29th May, 1906, at 2.30 p.m.

FURNITURE of all Descriptions, and a

lot of MISCELLANEOUS GOODS including

A VICTOR GRAPHAPHONE and a

Fine Selection of CARMETS, &c. &c.

TERMS.—As usual.

F. KIENE, Auctioneer.

29th May, 1906. [1170]

## PUBLIC AUCTION

At the KOWLOON SALES ROOM of M.E. KIENE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell for Account of the Concerned at his

Sales Room, No. 12, Robinson Road, Kowloon.

TO MORROW EVENING (THURSDAY),

the 30th May, 1906, at 9 p.m.

BOOKCASES, MARBLE TOP WASH-

STAND, DRESSING TABLE, TOILET

SETS, TEA SETS, DOUBLE BED-

STEAD, 2 BABY COTS, a Fine Selection of

CARPETS and PICTURES, &c. &c.

Also

One ROSENKRANZ JIANO,

And

One RICKSHA.

Now on View.

TERMS.—As usual.

F. KIENE, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1906. [1169]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruction

to sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

ON THURSDAY,

the 28th June, 1906, at 11 a.m., at his

Sales Room, Duddell Street,

1 APOLLO PIANO PLAYER.

1 COTTAGE PIANO, by Arthur Allison.

1 Do. by W. Robinson & Co.

(All in good condition).

Also

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE

3 FOWLING PIECES.

On View from Thursday, the 31st May.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1906. [1171]

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

TO DAY (WEDNESDAY),

the 30th May, 1906, at 10 a.m., at H.M.

Navy Yard, VICTUALLING,

OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED STORES,

Comprising—

OLD STEEL, WIRE ROPE, REFRIGERATING MACHINE, BOATS, ENGINES

and BOILERS, CHAIN CALEGE and GEAR,

ELECTRIC CABLE, STEEL WIRE,

HAWSESS, OLD BRASS and IRON,

RIVETS, LOAM, PAPER, SUFF, CANVAS,

PIVOT, IMPLEMENTS, CASKS and CASE STAVES, CLOTHING

MATERIALS, BLANKETS, OFFICERS' MESS TRAPS and TOBACCO.

Catalogues may be had on application.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906. [1150]

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE

## FIRST-CLASS BOARD &amp; RESIDENCE.

"ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE,"

2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD,

and

"TOWER HOUSE," Kennedy Road,

EXCELLENT Table, Every home comfort.

Well furnished rooms facing the Harbour.

For terms, apply to—

Mrs. G. SACHSE.

"St. George's House."

Hongkong, 17th March, 1906. [144]

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

## M. R. GILLIANDERS

"GLENWOOD,"

27, CAINE ROAD,

Hongkong, 20th September 1905. [693]

## FIRST-CLASS BOARD &amp; RESIDENCE

## AT "BEAPOSE."

"GLENWOOD,"

27, CAINE ROAD,

Hongkong, 20th September 1905. [693]

## TO LET.

## TWO ROOMS on First Floor Kowloon Dispensary.

Dispensary, suitable for Offices or Consulting Rooms.

For Particulars, apply—

MANAGER,

Kowloon Dispensary.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1906. [1138]

## TO LET.

## TWO LARGE OFFICES on the First

Floor of No. 34, Queen's Road Central,

opposite the Post Office. Possession on or

after the 10th December, 1905.

Apply to—

WONG CHEE SANG,

Care of YEE SANG FAT & CO.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1905. [107]

## TO LET.

## HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE and

SALISBURY AVENUE, Kowloon.

No. 5, GRANVILLE AVENUE, Kowloon

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1906. [399]

## TO LET.

## NO. 2, OLD BAILEY.

**S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.**  
HONGKONG

SHANGHAI TIENTSIN

HAVE JUST RECEIVED SHIPMENT  
OF THE

ORCHESTRELLE CO'S.  
ERIOLA PIANO  
PLAYER.

EXCLUSIVELY CONSTRUCTED & GUARANTEED  
FOR THIS CLIMATE.

The most perfect Piano Player as yet invented.

It has a delicacy of touch only equalled by the World's most famous Pianists and its expression leaves nothing to be desired.

PRICE \$425.

SOLE AGENTS:

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.  
York Building, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1908. [527]

BANKS

**INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.**

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China  
the Philippines Islands and the  
Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

AUTHORISED ... Gold \$10,000,000

CAPITAL PAID UP ... Gold \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUND ... Gold \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: New York.

Branches and Agents all over the World

**LONDON BANKERS.**

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,  
LIMITED,

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,  
LIMITED,

BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK

The Corporation transacts every description  
of Banking and Exchange business, receives  
money in Current Account and accepts Fixed  
Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 " 3 "

For 3 " 2 "

II. PINCKNEY,  
Manager.

Queen's Road, Central,  
Hongkong, 29th September, 1908. 942

**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... 21,500,000  
SUBSCRIBED ... 12,250,000  
PAID UP ... 569,500

RESERVE FUND ... 135,000

BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at  
the rate of 4% per annum on the Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS —

For 12 months ..... 4%

6 " 3 1/2 "

3 " 2 1/2 "

E. OREMISTON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1908. 26

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID UP ... £800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £800,000

RESERVE FUND ... £175,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at  
the rate of 3% per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

6 " 3 1/2 "

3 " 2 1/2 "

T. P. COCHRANE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1908. 114

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... \$10,000,000

SILVER RESERVE ... \$9,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

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A. HAUPT, Esq.—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. W. DICKSON—Deputy Chairman.

E. Goetz, Esq. N. A. Stibb, Esq.

C. B. Lenzenmann, Esq. Hon. Mr. R. Shawan

G. H. Modhurst, Esq. H. A. W. Slade, Esq.

D. M. Nissim, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. H. Hunter.

**London Bankers—London and County Banking Company, Limited.**

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2% per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3% per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1908. 22

### BANKS

**DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.**  
CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP ... Sh. Total 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking,  
Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Kobe,  
Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and  
Bankers:

KOENIGLICHE SEEHANDELSGESELLSCHAFT  
STAATSBANK, Berlin.

DIREKTION DER DISCONTOGESSELLSCHAFT

DEUTSCHE BANK

S. BLEICHROEDER

BERLINER HANDELS-  
GESELLSCHAFT

BANK FÜR HANDEL UND  
INDUSTRIE

ROBERT WARSCHAUER & CO.

MENDELSON & CO.

M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD &  
SOPHIE

JACOB S. H. STERN

NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, Hamburg.

SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR., & CO., Koen.

BAVARISCHE HYPOTHEKEN-UND WECHSEL-

BANK, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S  
BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS

DIREKTION DER DISCONTOGESSELLSCHAFT

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be  
learned on application. Every description of  
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,

Manager.

Hongkong 1st May, 1908. [27]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1890.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Yen 24,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... 21,000,000

CAPITAL UNCALLED ... 3,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... 10,500,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ... 1,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokyo, Nagasaki, New York.

Osaka, Lyons, Honolulu, Bombay.

London, Honolulu, New York.

San Francisco, Tientsin, Newchwang.

Shanghai, Peking, Mukden.

Chitoo, Tieling.

Port Arthur.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

PAGE'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S  
BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5% per annum.

6 " 4 1/2 "

3 " 3 1/2 "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1908. [163]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL  
CHARTER.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Yen 5,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIFUH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, Tainan, Nagasaki.

Amoy, Lyons, New York.

Anping, Honolulu, Bombay.

Fuchow, Osaka, Tokio.

Kooshing, Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE:  
3, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received on terms which may be learned  
on application.

S. SHIGENAGA, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st November 1904. 999

THE CAMPHOR MONOPOLY.

The Foochow Echo of May 10th says:—It is

with great satisfaction that we learn, from a

telegram published in the North-China Daily

News, that the Fukien camphor monopoly, the

formation of which we reported four weeks ago,

has met with a prompt protest from the British

Chargé d'Affaires, who has complained to the

Wai-wu-pu that this organization is a menace to

the interests of British merchants. The grounds

of his objections to the Fukien Government's

camphor scheme are obvious enough. He can

denounce it as a breach of treaty; he can

stigmatize it as a breach of faith. Foochow

merchants will not have forgotten the monopoly

which was set up some years ago, and its ultimate

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

AJAK, British str., 4,300, Batt., 29th May—Liverpool and Singapore 24th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
BENAYON, British str., 2,518, A. W. S. Thompson, 27th May—Singapore 22nd May, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
CALEDONIAN, French str., 2,940, Gregorj, 28th May—Shanghai 25th May, Nails and General—Messageries Maritimes.  
CARL DIERDREICHEN, German str., 985, H. Schuhkier, 28th May—Put back—Johnson & Co.  
FEICHING, Chinese str., 994, John, 29th May—Shanghai 24th May and Foochow 27th, General—Chinese.  
LATIS, German gunboat, 1,000, Baron von M. Hullessen, 29th May—Amoy 24th May.  
KWANGTUN, Chinese steamer, 29th May, from Canton.  
NANCHANG, British str., 1,614, Trowbridge, 28th May—Swatow 27th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
RHEINIA, German str., 1,076, C. von Hofe, 29th May—Hamburg 20th April, General—Hamburg-Amerika Line.  
SANKEI MARU, Japanese str., 3,789, N. Matheson, 28th May—Shanghai 30th May, General Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
TELESTE, Austrian str., 3,293, D. Mistronig, 29th May, Kobe 18th May, General—Sander, Wieland & Co.  
WAHMING, British str., 1,170, Courtney, 29th May—Wulu 23rd May, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
ZAFIRO, British str., 1,618, R. Rodger, 29th May—Macao 26th May, General—Shawau, Thomas & Co.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
May 29th.  
Arduina, German str., for Singapore.  
Germania, German str., for Saigon.  
Hongkong, French str., for Heilow.  
Kairisberg, German str., for Saigon.  
Nanchang, British str., for Canton.  
Santa Maria, Japanese str., for Singapore.

## DEPARTURES.

May 29th.  
ADMIRAL JACQUEMINET, French str., for Shanghai.  
CAIRO, Norwegian str., for Saigon.  
CALEDONIAN, French str., for Europe.  
CHONGSHING, British str., for Canton.  
DRAGO, British str., for Shanghai.  
Fiume, German str., for Hon Kohe Bay.  
HAIFUN, British str., for Swatow.  
HINSONG, British str., for Shanghai.  
KAGA MARU, Japanese str., for Seattle.  
LICHOW, British str., for Canton.  
NANSHAN, British str., for Swatow.  
TAMING, British str., for Manila.  
WAHMING, British str., for Canton.  
WILKHAD, German str., for Manila.  
YUCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.  
May 28th.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Zafiro* reports: Fresh W.S.W. wind with moderate sea and heavy rain, sounds all the way across.

The Austrian str. *Teleste* reports: Very strong N.E. wind between Lanmook Island and Pedro Island, with low barometer; rainy and foggy weather experienced on the 25th inst.

The British str. *Waddington* reports: Moderate to light S.E. breeze, slight sea, overcast and foggy to Quemoy; then to port moderate to strong E.N.E. breeze, high sea and continuous heavy rain. May 27th spoke P. & O. str. *Palermo*, in lat. 24°30' N. long. 119°16' E., bound Bangkok; wishes to be reported all well.

The Chinese str. *Poiking* reports: From Shanghai to Foochow light S.E. winds, moderate swell and hazy. From Foochow to Dadi Island moderate breeze and sea and cloudy sky. From Dadi Island to Breaker Point fresh N.E. gale, with high sea and heavy rain. From Breaker Point to port heavy easterly swell, hazy with light rain.

VEHICLES PASSED ANJER.

May 10, Norw. str. *Providence*, Cornishman, May 8, from Singapore for Christina Island.  
May 10, British 4-m. lop. *Moorborough Hill*, Jones, from Padang for Kengtung.  
May 10, British str. *Muchane*, March 18, from Chode for Hongay.

May 11, British str. *Rohaj*, Morgan, from Calcutta for Batavia.  
May 12, Dutch str. *Solo*, Engelman, May 12, from Delft for Rotterdam.

May 12, British str. *Katone*, Porible, May 12, from Batavia for Rotterdam.  
May 13, British str. *Anglo-Canadian*, from Durban to Hongkong.  
May 13, Italian ship *Giuseppina*, Malato, Jan. 19, from New York for Anjer.

May 13, German str. *Eisen*, from Newcastle for Singapore.

May 13, Navy lpo. *Catharina*, Christensen, Dec. 31, from Seavans for Anjer.

May 13, British str. *lander*, Wright, May 12, from Christmas Island for Singapore.

May 16, Norw. str. *Providence*, Cornishman, May 14, from Christina Island for Singapore.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

May 29th.

ABERDEEN DOCKS—KOWLOON DOCKS—Loongwo, Alta, Iford, Empress of China, Provincial, Tak Hing.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—Leopold.

• VESSELS ON THE BERTH FOR SHANGAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

**T**HE Steamer  
“RHENANIA.”  
Captain von Hoff, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 30th inst., at 4 P.M.

The steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers and carries a duly qualified doctor and stewardesses.

HAMBURG-AMERIKAN LINE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1906. [1144]

“BEN” LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

**T**HE Steamer

“BENMOHR.”

Captain Webster, will be despatched as above on or about the 4th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1906. [1165]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

HONGKONG-SWATOW-BANGKOK LINE.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

**T**HE Chartered Steamship

“PROMETHEUS.”

Captain Cornelissen, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 5th June, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1906. [1161]

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

## AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

## (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

## S.S. “ANGLO SAXON”....

## For freight and further information apply to

## SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.,

## GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong, 6th April, 1906. [19]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

## LIMITED.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

## FOR STEAMERS

## STEAMERS&lt;/div

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## JOINT SERVICES.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

## EUROPEAN SERVICE.

## OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	On 3rd May.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MEINON"	On 7th June.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"SPENTOL"	On 7th June.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 14th June.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCULUS"	On 14th June.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSLUY"	On 21st June.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"QUESTES"	On 28th June.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANPA"	On 5th July.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ASTYANAX"	On 5th July.	

GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL

AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP

LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP

GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL

LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP

GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL

LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

## Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND  
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA  
EASTWARD.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, A  
MR. PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA  
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO  
HAMA

## WESTWARD.

FROM TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA  
and PACIFIC COAST

## For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS.

[9-10]

Hongkong, 24th May, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.  
LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOTOWN, CATHERINE'S, TOWNSBVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE

NINGPO and SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

MANILA

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS.

[11]

Hongkong, 29th May, 1906.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
----------	-------	----------	---------------

LYRA	4,417	G. V. Williams	On 3rd July.
SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	On 27th July.
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	On 22nd August.

Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw ss. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures a safe passage at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED,

GENERAL AGENTS.

[12]

Hongkong, 25th April, 1906.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	LEAVING	
AND AMOY	"DALIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 3rd June,
	SATO	at 10 A.M.
FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 10th June,
AND AMOY	S. TAGAMI	at 10 A.M.
FOR SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"SHOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 30th
AND AMOY	T. NEMOTO	MAY, A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW	"MAIDZURU MARU"	FRIDAY, 1st June,
AND AMOY	MEEJIN	A.M.

\* These steamers have excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. Unrivalled Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES.

SITHONIA (For Cargo Only)	WEDNESDAY	6th June
HOON	WEDNESDAY	20th June
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY	4th July
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY	18th July
BAYER	WEDNESDAY	1st August
PRINZ REGENT LUFTPOLD	WEDNESDAY	15th August
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY	29th August
SAC SEN	WEDNESDAY	12th September
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY	26th September
HOON	WEDNESDAY	10th October
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY	24th October

"ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of JUNE 1906, at NOON, the Steamship

"SITHONIA," Captain Brehm, with CARGO ONLY, will leave this Port as above,

CALLING AT MANILA and GIBRALTAR.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 4th June. Cargo and

Spots will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 5th June, and Parcel

will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 5th June.

Contents of Packages are required. No Particular Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,

and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

TO NAPLES, GENOA and GIBRALTAR

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

return \$1.00 \$1.20 \$2.00

65 0 0 44 0 0 24 0 0

return 91 0 0 63 0 0 33 0 0

65 0 0 44 0 0 24 0 0

return 97 0 0 66 0 0 36 0 0

65 0 0 44 0 0 24 0 0

return 115 0 0 79 0 0 47 0 0

68 0 0 46 0 0 27 0 0

return 123 0 0 83 0 0 49 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and

travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES,

GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's

expense.

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ

VIA NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

return \$1.00 \$1.20 \$2.00

115 0 0 79 0 0 47 0 0

88 0 0 46 0 0 27 0 0

return 123 0 0 83 0 0 49 0 0

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ

VIA BREMEN or SOUTHAMPTON

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

return \$1.00 \$1.20 \$2.00

115 0 0 79 0 0 47 0 0

88 0 0 46 0 0 27 0 0

return 123 0 0 83 0 0 49 0 0

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return 123 0 0 83 0 0 49

